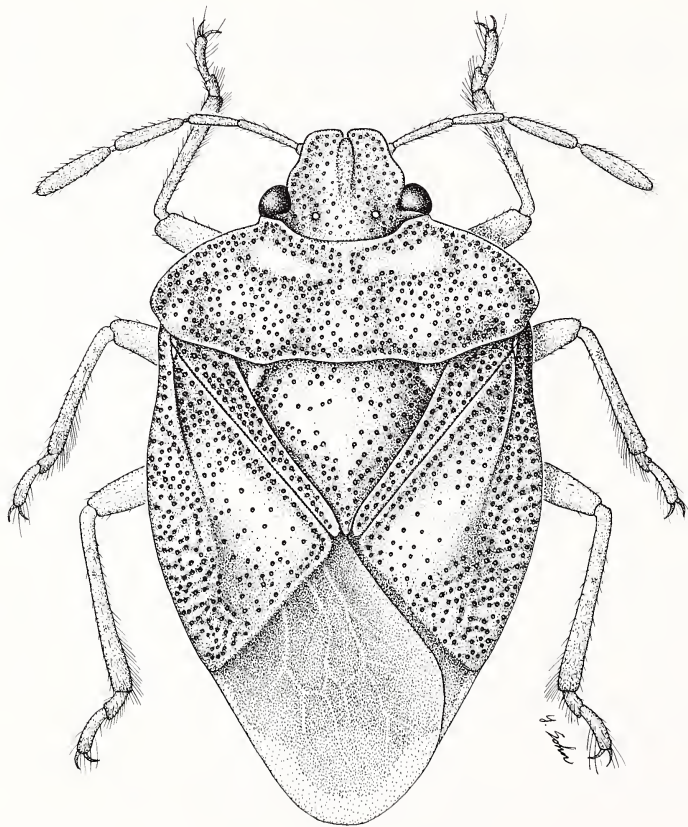


**ROLSTONUS ROLSTONI, NEW GENUS AND NEW SPECIES OF
ACANTHOSOMATIDAE FROM ARGENTINA
(HETEROPTERA: PENTATOMOIDEA: DITOMOTARSINI)**

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Abstract.—*Rolstonus rolstoni*, a new genus and species from Argentina, is described and illustrated.

Among the specimens of the family Acanthosomatidae in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., is an unusual one measuring just 5.1 mm in length and representing a new genus and new species. It is my pleasure to name this



Figs. 1–3. *Rolstonus rolstoni*, (1) dorsal habitus; (2) metapleuron; (3) male genital capsule, dorsal view with parameres in place.

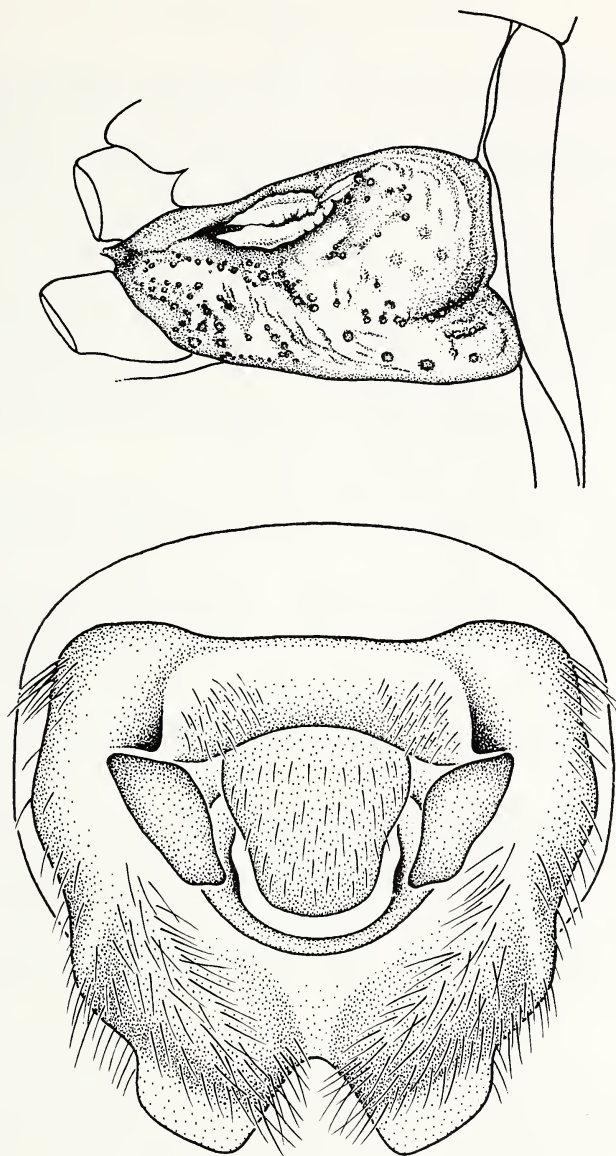


Fig. 1-3. Continued.

new genus and new species *Rolstonus rolstoni* as a tribute to our friend and colleague, Dr. L. H. Rolston, who over many years, has published much from which we gained a more detailed understanding of the hemipterous superfamily Pentatomioidea in the New World. As yet, the host of this insect is unrecorded.

Rolstonus, new genus

Diagnosis: Ditomotarsinae: Ditomotarsini: *Rolstonus* is the only genus of the tribe Ditomotarsini with the combination of the juga distinctly surpassing and incurved (not quite in contact) beyond the tip of the clypeus (Fig. 1), the margins of the head concealing the antennophores in dorsal view, and the prosternum weakly convex.

In Kumar's (1974:5) key to the world's genera of the tribe Ditomotarsini, *Rolstonus* runs to the African genus *Uhlunga* Distant because it has a low but distinct mediolongitudinal carina on the mesosternum, but it differs from *Uhlunga* by numerous characters, the most conspicuous being the antennophores are concealed from dorsal view by the expanded margins of the head. In the keys to South American genera of Acanthosomatidae by Rolston and Kumar (1975:271) and by Froeschner (1981:8-9), it would be identified as *Mazanoma* Rolston and Kumar because its juga distinctly surpass the clypeus, but the sole member of that genus is much larger, measuring, 8.7-9.6 mm, has a strong, mediolongitudinal groove on the prosternum, and a strongly deflexed preocular part of the head.

Characters: (Known from a single male). Outline oval, humeral angles weakly protruding laterad of costal margin. Dorsal surface, except membrane, mostly closely punctate. Costal margin of hemelytron convex on apical two-thirds, without the "hump" of Kumar (1974).

Head: Not deflexed anterior to eyes. Juga surpassing and incurved beyond apex of clypeus. Antennophores unarmed, hidden from dorsal view by expanded margins of head. Antennal segment I short, not reaching apex of head, V longest. Bucculae low, posteriorly rather abruptly terminated under eyes, a short distance from base of head. Labium reaching between posterior coxae, segment I not surpassing bucculae, subequal in length to IV, II and III equal, each somewhat longer than I or IV. Maxillary tubercle absent.

Pronotal width slightly more than two-and-a-half times median length. Anterior margin deeply concave between eyes. Anterolateral margin expanded, carinate, outline weakly convex; anterolateral angles vaguely projecting. Humeri rounded, noticeably projecting beyond costal outline. Scutellum triangular, slightly wider than long, apex acute, each basal angle with a small pale callous.

Hemelytra slightly surpassing apex of abdomen. Costal margin weakly convex on apical two-thirds. Mesocorium with apical margin straight, outer apical angles slightly rounded.

Prosternum weakly convex, without mediolongitudinal groove. Propleuron and mesopleuron mostly shining, with numerous punctures. Metapleuron with widely separated punctures. Ostiolar canal elongate, narrow, distinctly grooved longitudinally, extending slightly less than half way from ostiolar opening to lateral margin of supporting sclerite (Fig. 2); evaporative area surrounding only basal part of ostiolar canal and extending along narrow posterior margin of mesosternum. All tibiae convex dorsally, without a subbasal angulation.

Abdomen shining, finely alutaceous, virtually impunctate.

Type-species: *Rolstonus rolstoni* new species, here designated.

Etymology: This new genus is dedicated to a long time personal friend and a scholar of the New World Pentatomoidea, L. H. Rolston, and is formed by adding the Latin masculine ending *us* to his name.

Rolstonus rolstoni, new species

Figs. 1–3

Diagnosis: As the only member of the genus, this species is recognized by the generic characters.

Characters (measurements in mm): Holotype, ♂. Length 5.1; width across humeral angles, 2.9. Antennal segments, I, 0.32: II, 0.47: III, 0.32: IV, 0.50: V, 0.63. Labial segments, I, 0.35: II, 0.58: III, 0.58: IV, 0.38.

Color dull yellowish, irregularly marked with pale red; dorsally with pinkish areas, including many of the punctures, that give it a pinkish cast; abdomen ventrally with a broad, longitudinally sublateral, reddish-brown band. Male genitalia as in Fig. 3.

Holotype male: Bariloche, Rio Negro, Argentina, Nov. 1926, R&E Shannon [National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.].

Etymology: The species name reinforces the dedication to Dr. L. H. Rolston.

Distribution: Known only from the holotype from Argentina.

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